

BRAINS COUNT ON FARM.

Many Millionaires Among Those Who Till the Soil.

New York Times.

These are the days of big things because we are getting down to business more and more. In other words, we are realizing that so much can be accomplished by observing labor-saving, therefore time-saving, methods. Perhaps the farmers have been among the most recent to realize it, as is indicated by the actual revolution in agriculture in America which is taking place.

The work of the farmer has been called an industry, but with the man of to-day, who depends on the soil for a livelihood, it is also a business to become more productive to the extent that each phase of it is carried out on progressive and systematic lines, and that is why the expression "one horse" is regarded as contemptuous, since the one-horse farmer is usually among those who cannot make ends meet at the year's end, and come out with a balance on the debt rather than the credit side of his account—if he keeps an account, though he may be too negligent even to keep one. Under this heading is not to be placed the small land owner, for he may get as much net value out of fifty or 100 acres by economical and at the same time methodical agriculture as his neighbor who pays taxes on double the area, but who has not appreciated the profit which comes from progress. The same rule applies to the farmer as to the merchant, the manufacturer, even the banker—it rests with the man himself to apply judgment and method, as already stated, in making a business out of agriculture, or plowing and sowing haphazard, trusting to nature to repay him with the harvest.

But nature helps those who help themselves by taking advantage of mechanical invention and applying processes which experience or possibly the farm college has taught them. The best proof of this fact is what appears to be the wonderful results which have attended agriculture on a large scale in the great grain belt beyond the Mississippi as well as in the Central West. Here the corn or wheat field may be calculated by the square mile—not the acre. Instead of the one horse you hear of four, six, even a dozen, hauling the apparatus. The bushels of grain are reckoned in 50,000 lots, and one man may own what would be called a township in the older States. Yes, there are one-man farms, not one-horse farms, but with this difference—the man may not put his hand to the plough or toss a bundle of hay from year's end to the other. He devotes his ability and experience to getting the best results out of the men he employs and the machinery he owns, and wherever it is a question whether the man or the machine will do the most he takes the machine every time.

Twenty-five years ago the man ambitious enough to attempt to cultivate 1,000 acres would probably have been thought idiotic, but such has been our agricultural progress that today one can find farms in the West ranging as high as 10,000 acres. In a single year the owner of one containing 6,000 acres in Iowa has placed in the bank \$50,000—the profits of that period after taking out all expenses. In other words, every acre of the farm netted him over \$8, counting in 400 acres of woodland, roads and soil on which nothing productive was cultivated. It may be needless to say that this farmer kept an account; and a minute account of every item of income and outlay. An analysis of this account is of interest, for it explains in part how he succeeded where others would have failed.

The farm in question is called a "corn farm." This title is somewhat misleading. In addition to corn, no less than 1,000 acres are planted in wheat each year and about 600 acres in oats. Corn is relied upon for the principal money return—the cash crop—but if all the available soil were devoted to it annually far more fertilizer would be required than if another cereal were occasionally planted, so the crop is rotated by raising three successive harvests of corn from a field, then "putting" it in wheat or oats and following this harvest with three more of corn. The land is valued at \$30 an acre, representing an investment in the soil of \$180,000. The improvements, which include houses, barns and buildings of all kinds, fences, sewerage, machinery and live stock, well the total to \$250,000. If the farmer had this capital placed where it paid him 5 per cent interest his income from it would be about \$12,500—at 6 per cent a little over \$15,000.

Here is the problem for him to solve: Can he make his soil yield sufficient in quantity and quality to pay him \$15,000 annually after meeting all expenses? If so, his money is

a 6 per cent investment. As already stated, he has cleared as high as \$50,000 in one year, and in a period of ten years his profits have never been less than \$19,000 at each year's end. The expense account would stagger many a man who calculates on 100 or 500 acres. It would buy what would be considered a good-sized farm in some parts of the United States, for it amounts to \$25,000 a year, but it includes everything, even the depreciation in value each year of buildings and machinery, which the owner estimates at 10 per cent. Therefore every harvest must yield him at least \$44,000 in order to make the smallest profit recorded, but, as already intimated, this kind of farmer estimates by the 50,000 and 100,000 bushels, as he calculates his outlay in tens of thousands of dollars. Here is what was put into his granaries in one season:

215,000 bushels of corn.
20,500 bushels of wheat.
28,000 bushels of oats.

He sold the corn for \$64,500, the wheat for \$10,000 and by feeding the oats to his animals reduced his year's feed bill to \$200.

The expert corn grower who reads this article will doubtless be surprised at the harvest to the acre—over fifty bushels—but this farmer, who makes it his business, does not waste an acre of cultivated soil, and after it is ploughed gives one part the same attention and care he gives to all—through his machinery and the men behind it. In the preparation of the ground the gang ploughs come into play, each drawn by six sturdy horses. If the soil is heavy even the seeders are drawn by four horses, never less than two. You do not see the "man with the hoe" walking over the field and wasting a half dozen kernels where he plants one; then another man following him to bury the seed in the earth. These machines drop just three grains in every space allotted for a hill because they can be adjusted to do it, and cover the grain automatically. In planting time you can count thirty of them in operation, so the thousands of acres are seeded as quickly, if not more quickly, than a hundred. To harrow the surface the farmer starts out a hundred harrows in a morning. If they were placed side by side they would cover a strip 1,000 feet in width as they move along. He keeps the weeds from choking the young corn with seventy-five cultivators, each drawn by two horses. The "man with the hoe" exists only in poetry on this place. Time and space are too precious for him. When the crop is gathered seventy-five four-horse wagons haul the piles of ears to the barns, placed here and there at convenient points to save time.

Throughout it all the idea is to keep every man, every animal and every machine doing what can be done to the best advantage, each forming a part of a system of which the farmer is director. Consequently the same thoroughness is noted in one part as in another, and the farm is as carefully divided into departments as an up-to-date factory or store, each one knowing what he has to do and how and when to do it.

It is not strange that this man may "make" his corn crop for 10 cents a bushel where it costs his neighbor, who does not believe in "new-fangled" methods, nearly twice this amount. When a farm can be conducted as a business and the cost of ploughing, planting, cultivating and every other expense sum up less than \$5 for every acre, while the corn from every acre sells for two or three times this amount, the business of agriculture is worth thinking over.

The part which mechanical appliances play in aiding the modern husbandman is one of the most interesting features of this subject. Ingenuity has been displayed in few inventions more notable than those which concern the soil and its products. The inventor has so reduced actual human labor in field and garden that a man can perform about every operation required by merely the turn of a wheel here and the pull of a lever there with one hand, while he guides his horses with the other. He can actually plough, cultivate and seed 100 acres without walking a step, and with his two or four horses and machine will accomplish as much as a dozen or score of men with hand tools. Even when the corn is ready for cutting, no longer is it necessary to swing the sickle blade and get the backache gathering and binding the stalks. One reason why the Western corn "patch" may extend a mile or more in length is because it can be cut and grasped by fingers of steel and bound like a bunch of wheat without a touch of the hand.

The corn binder and shocker moves

along as rapidly as the horses drawing it can walk, cutting every stalk of the hill close to the roots. Held in the shock former the stalks are wrapped into compact bundles ready to be carried to the barn or stacked amid the hills. When it is time to separate the ears from the husk the farmer does not call in his neighbor. One of the hands pitches the stalks and ears into a machine that strips every piece of covering from the ears and piles them into the wagon or on the ground. Then it takes the husks and blows them through a pipe into the barn loft to be stored for fodder. Here again a steam engine having the power of two or three horses will do as much in a day as forty or more human huskers, and the only wages are water, oil and fuel.

The "husking bee" has gone like the man with the hoe, and even the haymaker is rapidly becoming a memory. We are all familiar with the horse rake which gathers the hay into long swaths. At last apparatus has been designed that gathers up the swath as it moves along, raises it to the top of a wagon, where the man with the pitchfork adjusts the load. As the vehicle moves forward it is filled by this hay elevator attached to its rear and the hay adjusted, ready to be hauled to the market without another touch.

The grain field at harvest time presents an animated scene, especially when the wheat is thrashed on the spot where it is grown. The old-time thrasher with its horses in the treadmill was considered a little short of marvellous, but it was long since discarded for the one driven by the traction engine which hauled it from place to place, and now the visitor to a California wheat field can see the climax of the agricultural engineer's effort—a mechanical giant, which, as it passes through the mass of waving stalks, cuts them, separates the kernels from the sheaf and binds the straw. Actually the only manual labor performed with the wheat itself is to remove the bags of grain as fast as the machine fills them, and to load the straw bundles on the wagon to be hauled away, yet the cutting, raking, binding and thrashing are continually being done from the time the man at the lever starts his motor until he stops it. In fact, steam power is utilized in Pacific coast farming more extensively than elsewhere in the world. Tractors representing the power of fifty horses are substituted for animals in ploughing a field, making a series of furrows twenty feet wide and dragging from twelve to twenty ploughs after them. When the earth is ready for harrowing, they are attached to harrows fifty feet wide specially built for them. The steam harvester is in common use. With it 150 acres of grain can be cut, thrashed and sacked in twelve hours, for it mows a swath twenty-two feet wide. The tractor draws its ploughs over fifty to sixty acres in a day, according to the character of the soil.

When one stops to consider what these figures mean he can get some conception of how machinery is aiding in the revolution we have referred to. The invention of it has been stimulated by the demand for labor and time saving appliances, but this demand has originated from the desire of the agriculturist to apply methodical ideas, as in other channels of human activity. As he has studied his vocation he has realized the great opportunities of which he can take advantage if he has adequate facilities. If a man believes he can make a thousand or five thousand dollars more by adding to his acreage he is strongly tempted to make the addition especially when modern methods will give him the desired results without overwork. This is the secret of the expansion of many of the Western farms to their present size. Not all their owners have succeeded, as in the instance we have cited, but many have done so, and the stories of the rural capitalists who direct operations from their automobiles and drive over their places behind teams of thoroughbreds have more than a grain of truth in them, as the camera proves. But they are of the class who use their heads more than their hands, bearing the same relation to their property that the president of a cotton mill or of a foundry does to his industry.

Soldier's Sense of Honor.

The late Rear Admiral Henry O. Taylor often cited as an example of ghostly humor an incident that befell a young woman during the Civil war, says the Baltimore Herald. "She was good and kind," he would say, "and during the war she visited the hospitals daily, distributing fruits and flowers and tracts. "One morning on her rounds a young soldier immediately after she had passed him, set up a loud laugh. "She turned and looked at him in surprise. He seemed a pitiful case. Nothing of him but his face was visible on the little white bed, and this young face was sadly thin and pale. Nevertheless he laughed like one possessed. His mirth resounded through the gruesome room. "The visitor returned to him. "Will you tell me what amuses you?" she said. "Why, ma'am, said he, 'here you have given me a tract on the sin of laughing, when I've got both legs shot off.'"

Rats Start Fires.

The Rock Hill Herald no longer doubts that a rat can burn down a house—it has a minister's testimony that the thing is possible. Says The Herald:

"We have often doubted whether fires that have been attributed to matches and rats ever occurred for that reason, but we are no longer a skeptic, as Rev. W. P. Meadows has furnished the proof that rats do light matches. On Thursday night while he was lying in bed and before slumber's chain had bound him, he saw a light on the floor and heard the scratch of a match. The light was under his bureau, and jumping out of bed, he hastened to that point, pulled the bureau out, when a big rat ran out behind it. Pushing it back, he secured a light and found a match with its head charred, lying on the floor, just where he had seen the flash. This proof convinces us that matches are a good thing to put away carefully, lest it may be expected that a conflagration may result at any time."

—Some men would have no excuse for living if their wives didn't take in boarders.

The Richest Girl in Europe.

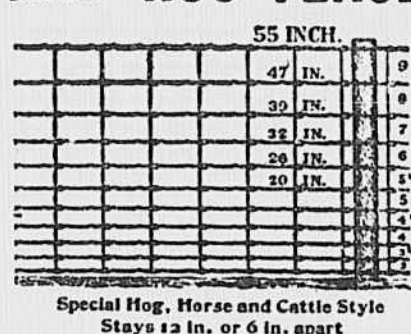
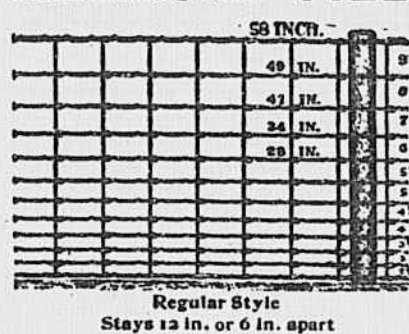
A very popular young girl is Miss Krupp, who since the death of her father has been the chief proprietor of the Krupp works, at Essen, Germany, and is said to be the richest girl in the world. Young though she is, she holds the fate of nations in her keeping, for if the Krupp works refused to supply a country with arms, that country would indeed be in a bad way.

Miss Krupp, when she makes her debut in Berlin, will do so under the protection of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, who take great interest in her, an interest which is due not only to her own charms, though they are many, but to the fact that her father was an intimate personal friend of the emperor.

In Essen Miss Krupp is like a little sovereign. The town, with its 100,000 inhabitants, is practically her private property, and the power she wields so wisely and kindly over 25,000 employees and their families is very great—Home Notes.

—If the man has the cheek to ask a girl to marry him she seldom has the face to refuse.

HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE



Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Ample provides for expansion and contraction. Is practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mutilate, but does, efficiently, turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.

EVERY ROD OF AMERICAN FENCE GUARANTEED by the manufacturers and by us. Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will stay fenced.

QUALITY TWO THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED. PRICE.

DON'T

BUY

Buy cheap Goods because the price is low.
Nor pay high prices because the quality is good, but
Good Goods where you can get them at
reasonable prices. We give one hundred
cents in value for every dollar you pay us.

OUR HARDWARE LINE

Is the most complete in the State, and the
Goods are sold strictly on their merits.

OUR REPUTATION

For HIGH QUALITY AND LOW
PRICE is well established.

Watch Our Advertisements!
Our Show Windows!
Our Store!

Sullivan Hardware Co.

New Rooms South Main St.,
Formerly Alliance Store.

FOR FALL PLANTING!

Barley,
Rye,
Winter Vetch,
Crimson Clover,
Kud Clover,
White Clover,
Bur Clover.

Evans' Pharmacy.

D. S. VANDIVER. J. J. MAJOR. E. P. VANDIVER.

VANDIVER BROS. & MAJOR, DEALERS IN BUGGIES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

We have a splendid line of BUGGIES and HARNESS cheap, and want to sell you.

We have some good WAGONS cheap.

— ALSO, —
A FEW FINE HAY RAKES,
At Special Price.

— COME TO SEE US. —

Yours truly,

VANDIVER BROS. & MAJOR.

HEALTH AND VITALITY
DR. MOTT'S
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5 order we guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

D. S. VANDIVER.

E. P. VANDIVER.

VANDIVER BROS., General Merchants.

COME TO SEE US!

On anything in our line and we will make PRICES SPECIALLY INTERESTING. We have a limited amount of—

Sound, Cheap Flour for Hog Feed,

At \$3.50 per barrel.

Yours for Trade,

VANDIVER BROS.

Flooring, Ceiling,
Siding, Framing,
Shingles, Lime,
Cement, Lathes,
Brick, Doors,
Sash, Blinds,
Mantels,
Turned and Scroll Work,
Devco's Paint, Lead,
Oil, Turpentine,
Hard Oil, Glass,
Putty, Etc.
EVERYTHING
FOR THE BUILDER.

W. L. BRISSEY,
ANDERSON, S. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

We offer for sale the following desirable property, situated in this and surrounding Counties. Nearly all of these places have good improvements on them. For full particulars as to terms, location, &c., call at my office.

50 acres, two miles from city, unimproved.
House and Lot, 6 acres, near city limits, very desirable.
1 acre, with new dwelling, in city limits.
114 acres, near city limits, cleared, no improvements.
200 acres in Fork township, on Tug-aloo River, two dwellings.
400 acres in Oaklawn township, in Greenville Co., half in cultivation, 5 tenant dwellings, 50 acres of this is in bottom land.
700 acres in Hopewell township, on Six and Twenty Creek, 300 acres in cultivation, 2 good residences, 6 tenant dwellings, 40 acres in bottom land.
91 acres in Garvin township, on Three-and-Twenty Creek, good dwelling, barn, &c.
200 acres in Center township, Oconee County, 100 cleared, balance well timbered, well watered, good mill site with ample water power.
133 acres in Pendleton township, well improved.
Berry place, Varennes, 87½ acres.
437 acres, Pendleton township, tenant houses and dwelling.
145 acres, Evergreen place, Savannah township.
150 acres in Savannah township, well timbered, no improvements.
600 acres in Hopewell township.
130 acres in Broadway township, improved.
230 acres in Fork township, on Seneca River, good dwellings, &c.
800 acres in Anderson County, on Savannah River.
96 acres in Lowndesville township, Abbeville County.
84 acres in Corner township.
75 acres in Oconee County.
75 acres in Pickens County.
152 acres in Rock Mills township, on Seneca River, 2 dwellings.
700 acres in Fork township.
56 acres in Macon Co., N. C., 2½ miles above Walhalla, on road to Highlands.

162 acres Broadway Township, on Rocky River. Good improvements, two tenant settlements, pastures, &c. 40 acres bottom, 40 acres woodland, 80 acres in cultivation.

All the above are desirable Lands, and parties wanting good homes, at low prices, can select from the above and call for further particulars. Now is the time to secure your homes for another year.

JOS. J. FRETWELL,
ANDERSON, S. C.

JOHN M. HUBBARD,
JEWELER,
HOTEL BLOCK.

A VARIETY OF
ODD PIECES
AND
NOVELTIES.

BEAUTIFULY
DECORATED.

CHINA
FRENCH
FINE
\$9.00 WILL BUY A
CHINA.

Oldest, Biggest, Cheapest, Best!

This Establishment has been Selling

FURNITURE

IN ANDERSON for more than forty years. During all that time competitors have come and gone, but we have remained right here. We have always sold cheaper than any others, and during those long years we have not had one dissatisfied customer. Mistakes will sometimes occur, and if at any time a found that a customer was dissatisfied we did not rest until we had made him satisfied. This policy, rigidly adhered to, has made us friends, true and lasting, and we can say with pride, but without boasting, that we have the confidence of the people of this section. We have a larger Stock of Goods than season than we have ever had, and we pledge you our word that we have never sold Furniture at as close a margin of profit as we are doing now. This is proven by the fact that we are selling Furniture not only all over Anderson County but in every Town in the Piedmont section. Come and see us. Your parents saved money by buying from us, and you and your children can save money by buying here too. We carry EVERYTHING in the Furniture line.

G. F. TOLLY & SON, Depot Street.
The Old Reliable Furniture Dealers.

MOVED!

WE have moved our Shop and office below Peoples' Bank, in front of Mr. J. J. Fretwell's Stables. We respectfully ask all our friends that need any Roofing done, or any kind of Repair work, Engine Stacks, Evaporators, or any kind of Tin or Gravel Roofing to call on us, as we are prepared to do it promptly and in best manner. Soliciting your patronage, we are,
Respectfully,
BURRIS & DIVVER.